AUGUST 11, 1774. THE NUMBER 1192.

VIRGINIA GAZETTE.

With the freſheſt ADVICES, FOREIGN and DOMESTICK.

IN CIVITATE LIBERA LINGUAM MENTEMQUE LIBERAS ESSE DEBERE.——*Suet.* in *Tib.* S. 28.

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At a very full Meeting of DELEGATES *from the different Counties in the Colony and Dominion of Virginia, begun in Williamſburg the firſt Day of Auguſt, in the Year of our Lord* 1774, *and continued by ſeveral Adjournments to Saturday the 6th of the ſame Month, the following* ASSOCIATION *was unanimouſly reſolved upon and agreed to.*

WE his Majeſty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Delegates of the Freeholders of VIRGINIA, deputed to repreſent them at a general Meeting in the City of Williamſburg, avowing our inviolable and unſhaken Fidelity and Attachment to our moſt gracious Sovereign, our Regard and Affection for all our Friends and Fellow Subjects in Great Britain and elſewhere, proteſting againſt every Act or Thing which may have the moſt diſtant Tendency to interrupt, or in ony Wiſe diſturb, his Majeſty's Peace, and the good Order of Government within this his ancient Colony, which we are reſolved to maintain and defend at the Riſk of our Lives and Fortunes; but, at the ſame Time, affected with the deepeſt Anxiety, and moſt alarming Apprehenſions, of thoſe Grievances and Diſtreſſes by which his Majeſty's American Subjects are oppreſſed; and having taken under our moſt ſerious Deliberation the State of the whole Continent; find, that the preſent unhappy Situation of our Affairs is chiefly occaſioned by certain ill adviſed Regulations, as well of our Trade as internal Polity, introduced by ſeveral unconſtitutional Acts of the Britiſh Parliament, and, at length, attempted to be enforced by the Hand of Power. Solely influenced by theſe important and weighty Conſiderations, we think it an indiſpenſable Duty which we owe to our Country, ourſelves, and lateſt Poſterity, to guard againſt ſuch dangerous and extenſive Miſchiefs, by every juſt and proper Means.

If, by the Meaſures adopted, ſome unhappy Conſequences and Inconveniencies ſhould be derived to our Fellow Subjects, whom we wiſh not to injure in the ſmalleſt Degree, we hope, and flatter ourſelves, that they will impute them to their real Cauſe, the hard Neceſſity to which we are driven.

That the good People of this Colony may, on ſo trying an Occaſion, continue ſtedfaſtly directed to their moſt eſſential Intereſts, in Hopes that they will be influenced and ſtimulated by our Example to the greateſt Induſtry, the ſtricteſt Economy and Frugality, and the Exertion of every publick Virtue; perſuaded that the Merchants, Manufacturers, and other Inhabitants of Great Britain, and, above all, that the Britiſh Parliament will be convinced how much the true Intereſt of that Kingdom muſt depend on the Reſtoration and Continuance of that mutual Friendſhip and Cordiality which ſo happily ſubſiſted between us; we have, unanimouſly, and with one Voice, entered into the following Reſolutions and Aſſociation, which we do oblige ourſelves, by thoſe ſacred Ties of Honour and Love to our Country, ſtrictly to obſerve: And farther declare, before God and the World, that we will religiouſly adhere to and keep the ſame inviolate in every Particular, until Redreſs of all ſuch American Grievances as may be defined and ſettled at the General Congreſs of Delegates from the different Colonies ſhall be fully obtained, or until this Aſſociation ſhall be abrogated or altered by a general Meeting of the Deputies of this Colony, to be convened as is herein after directed. And we do, with the greateſt Earneſtneſs, recommend this our Aſſociation to all Gentlemen, Merchants, Traders, and other Inhabitants of this Colony, hoping that they will cheerfully and cordially accede thereto.

1ſt. We do hereby reſolve and declare, that we will not, either directly or indirectly, after the 1ſt Day of November next, import from Great Britain any Goods, Wares, or Merchandiſes whatever, Medicines excepted; nor will we, after that Day, import any Britiſh Manufactures, either from the Weſt Indies or any other Place, nor any Article whatever which we ſhall know, or have Reaſon to believe, was brought into ſuch Countries from Great Britain; nor will we purchaſe any ſuch Articles ſo imported of any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever, except ſuch as are now in the Country, or ſuch as may arrive on or before the ſaid 1ſt Day of November, in Conſequence of Orders already given, and which cannot now be countermanded in Time,

2dly. We will neither ourſelves import, nor purchaſe, any Slave, or Slaves, imported by any Perſon, after the 1ſt Day of November next, either from Africa, the Weſt Indies, or any other Place.

3dly. Conſidering the Article of Tea as the deteſtable Inſtrument which laid the Foundation of the preſent Sufferings of our diſtreſſed Friends in the Town of Boſton, we view it with Horrour; and therefore reſolve, that we will not, from this Day, either import Tea of any Kind whatever, nor will we uſe, or ſuffer even ſuch of it as is now on Hand to be uſed, in any of our Families.

4thly. If the Inhabitants of the Town of Boſton, or any other Colony, ſhould, by Violence or dire Neceſſity, be compelled to pay the Eaſt India Company for deſtroying any Tea, which they have lately by their Agents unjuſtly attempted to force into the Colonies, we will not, directly or indirectly, import or purchaſe any Britiſh Eaſt India Commodity whatever, till the Company, or ſome other Perſon on their Behalf, ſhall refund and fully reſtore to the Owners all ſuch Sum or Sums of Money as may be ſo extorted.

5thy. We do reſolve, that unleſs American Grievances are redreſſed before the 10th Day of Auguſt, 1775, we will not, after that Day, directly or indirectly, export Tobacco, or any other Article whatever, to Great Britain; nor will we ſell any ſuch Articles as we think can be exported to Great Britain with a Proſpect of Gain to any Perſon or Perſons whatever, with a Deſign of putting it into his or their Power to export the ſame to Great Britain, either on our own, his, or their, Account. And that this Reſolution may be the more effectually carried into Execution, we do hereby recommend it to the Inhabitants of this Colony to refrain from the Cultivation of Tobacco, as much as conveniently may be; and, in Lieu thereof, that they will, as we reſolve to do, apply their Attention and Induſtry to the Cultivation of all ſuch Articles as may form a proper Baſis for Manufactures of all Sorts, which we will endeavour to encourage throughout this Colony to the utmoſt of our Abilities.

6thly. We will endeavour to improve our Breed of Sheep, and increaſe their Number to the utmoſt Extent, and to this End we will be as ſparing as we conveniently can in killing of Sheep, eſpecially thoſe of the moſt profitable Kind; and if we ſhould at any Time be overſtocked, or can conveniently ſpare any, we will diſpoſe of them to our Neighbours, eſpecially the poorer Sort of People, upon moderate Terms.

7thly. Reſolved, that the Merchants, and other Venders of Goods and Merchandiſes within this Colony, ought not to take Advantage of the Scarcity of Goods that may be occaſioned by this Aſſociation, but that they ought to ſell the ſame at the Rates they have been accuſtomed to for twelve Months laſt paſt; and if they ſhall ſell any ſuch Goods on higher Terms, or ſhall in any Manner, or by any Device whatever, violate or depart from this Reſolution, we will not, and are of Opinion that no Inhabitant of this Colony ought, at any Time thereafter, to deal with any ſuch Perſons, their Factors or Agents, for any Commodity whatever. And it is recommended to the Deputies of the ſeveral Counties, that Committees be choſen in each County, by ſuch Perſons as accede to this Aſſociation, to take effectual Care that theſe Reſolves be properly obſerved, and for correſponding occaſionally with the general Committee of Correſpondence in the City of Williamſburg. Provided, that if Exchange ſhould riſe, ſuch Advance may be made in the Prices of Goods as ſhall be approved by the Committee of each County.

8thly. In Order the better to diſtinguiſh ſuch worthy Merchants and Traders who are Well-wiſhers to this Colony, from thoſe who may attempt, through Motives of Self-Intereſt, to obſtruct our Views, we do hereby reſolve, that we will not, after the firſt Day of November next, deal with any Merchant or Trader who will not ſign this Aſſociation, nor until he hath obtained a Certificate of his having done ſo from the County Committee, or any three Members thereof. And if any Merchant, Trader, or other Perſon, ſhall import any Goods or Merchandiſe after the ſaid firſt Day of November, contrary to this Aſſociation, we give it as our Opinion that ſuch Goods and Merchandiſe ſhould be either forthwith re-ſhipped or delivered up to the County Committee, to be ſtored at the Riſk of the Importer, unleſs ſuch Importer ſhall give a proper Aſſurance to the ſaid Committee that ſuch Goods or Merchandiſes ſhall not be ſold within this Colony during the Continuance of this Aſſociation; and if ſuch Importer ſhall refuſe to comply with one or the other of theſe Terms, upon Application and due Caution given to him, or her, by the ſaid Committee, or any three Members thereof, ſuch Committee is required to publiſh the Truth of the Caſe in the Gazettes, and in the County where he or ſhe reſides, and we will thereafter conſider ſuch Perſon or Perſons as inimical to this Country, and break off every Connection and all Dealings with them.

9thly. Reſolved, that if any Perſon or Perſons ſhall export Tobacco, or any other Commodity, to Great Britain, after the 10th Day of Auguſt 1775, contrary to this Aſſociation, we ſhall hold ourſelves obliged to conſider ſuch Perſon or Perſons as inimical to the Community, *and as an Approver of American Grievances*; and give it as our Opinion, that the Publick ſhould be advertiſed of his Conduct, as in the 8th Article is deſired.

10thly. Being fully perſuaded that the united Wiſdom of the General Congreſs may improve theſe our Endeavours to preſerve the Rights and Liberties in Britiſh America, we decline enlarging at preſent; but do hereby reſolve, that we will conform to, and ſtrictly obſerve, all ſuch Alterations or Additions, aſſented to by the Delegates for this Colony, as they may judge it neceſſary to adopt, after the ſame ſhall be publiſhed and made known to us.

11thly. Reſolved, that we think ourſelves called upon, by every Principle of Humanity and brotherly Affection, to extend the utmoſt and ſpeedieſt Relief to our diſtreſſed Fellow Subjects in the Town of Boſton; and therefore moſt earneſtly recommend it to all the Inhabitants of this Colony to make ſuch liberal Contributions as they can afford, to be collected and remitted to Boſton in ſuch Manner as may beſt anſwer ſo deſirable a Purpoſe.

12thly. and laſtly. Reſolved, that the Moderator of this Meeting, and, in Caſe of his Death, ROBERT CARTER NICHOLAS, Eſquire, be empowered, on any future Occaſion, that may in his Opinion require it, to convene the ſeveral Delegates of this Colony, at ſuch Time and Place as he may judge proper; and, in Caſe of the Death or Abſence of any Delegate, it is recommended that another be choſen in his Place.

Inſtructions for the DEPUTIES *appointed to meet in* GENERAL CONGRESS *on the Part of this Colony.*

THE unhappy Diſputes between Great Britain and her American Colonies, which began about the third Year of the Reign of his preſent Majeſty, and ſince, continually increaſing, have proceeded to Lengths ſo dangerous and alarming as to excite juſt Apprehenſions in the Minds of his Majeſty's faithful Subjects of this Colony that they are in Danger of being deprived of their natural, ancient, conſtitutional, and chartered Rights, have compelled them to take the ſame into their moſt ſerious Conſideration; and being deprived of their uſual and accuſtomed Mode of making known their Grievances, have appointed us their Repreſentatives to conſider what is proper to be done in this dangerous Criſis of American Affairs.

It being our Opinion that the united Wiſdom of North America ſhould be collected in a General Congreſs of all the Colonies, we have appointed the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; RICHARD HENRY LEE, GEORGE WASHINGTON, PATRICK HENRY, RICHARD BLAND, BENJAMIN HARRISON, and EDMUND PENDLETON, Eſquires, Deputies to repreſent this Colony in the ſaid Congreſs, to be held at Philadelphia on the firſt Monday in September next.

And that they may be the better informed of our Sentiments touching the Conduct we wiſh them to obſerve on this important Occaſion, we deſire that they will expreſs, in the firſt Place, our Faith and true Allegiance to his Majeſty King George the Third, our lawful and rightful Sovereign; and that we are determined, with our Lives and Fortunes, to ſupport him in the legal Exerciſe of all his juſt Rights and Prerogatives. And, however miſrepreſented, we ſincerely approve of a conſtitutional Connexion with Great Britain, and wiſh moſt ardently a Return of that Intercourſe of Affection and commercial Connexion that formerly united both Countries, which can only be effected by a Removal of thoſe Cauſes of Diſcontent which have of late unhappily divided us.

It cannot admit of a Doubt but that Britiſh Subjects in America are entitled to the ſame Rights and Privileges as their Fellow Subjects poſſeſs in Britain; and therefore, that the Power aſſumed by the Britiſh Parliament to bind America by their Statutes, in all Caſes whatſoever, is unconſtitutional, and the Source of theſe unhappy Differences.

The End of Government would be defeated by the Britiſh Parliament exerciſing a Power over the Lives, the Property, and the Liberty, of American Subjects; who are not, and, from their local Circumſtances, cannot, be there repreſented. Of this Nature we conſider the ſeveral Acts of Parliament for raiſing a Revenue in America, for extending the Juriſdiction of the Courts of Admiralty for ſeizing American Subjects and tranſporting them to Britain to be tried for Crimes committed in America, and the ſeveral late oppreſſive Acts reſpecting the Town of Boſton and Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay.

The original Conſtitution of the American Colonies poſſeſſing their Aſſemblies with the ſole Right of directing their internal Polity, it is abſolutely deſtructive of the End of their Inſtitution that their Legiſlatures ſhould be ſuſpended, or prevented, by haſty Diſſolutions, from exerciſing their legiſlative Powers.

Wanting the Protection of Britain, we have long acquieſced in their Acts of Navigation reſtrictive of our Commerce, which we conſider as an ample Recompenſe for ſuch Protection; but as thoſe Acts derive their Efficacy from that Foundation alone, we have Reaſon to expect they will be reſtrained ſo as to produce the reaſonable Purpoſes of Britain, and not injurious to us.

To obtain Redreſs of theſe Grievances, without which the People of America can neither be ſafe, free, nor happy, they are willing to undergo the great Inconvenience that will be derived to them from ſtopping all Imports whatſoever from Great Britain after the firſt Day of November next, and alſo to ceaſe exporting any Commodity whatſoever to the ſame Place after the tenth Day of Auguſt 1775. The earneſt Deſire we have to make as quick and full Payment as poſſible of our Debts to Great Britain, and to avoid the heavy Injury that would ariſe to this Country from an earlier Adoption of the Non-exportation Plan, after the People have already applied ſo much of their Labour to the perfecting of the preſent Crop, by which Means they have been prevented from purſuing other Methods of clothing and ſupporting their Families, have rendered it neceſſary to reſtrain you in this Article of Non-exportation; but it is our Deſire that you cordially co-operate with our Siſter Colonies in General Congreſs in ſuch other juſt and proper Methods as they, or the Majority, ſhall deem neceſſary for the Accompliſhment of theſe valuable Ends.

The Proclamation iſſued by General Gage, in the Government of the Province of the Maſſachuſetts Bay, declaring it Treaſon for the Inhabitants of that Province to aſſemble themſelves to conſider of their Grievances and form Aſſociations for their common Conduct on the Occaſion, and requiring the Civil Magiſtrates and Officers to apprehend all ſuch Perſons to be tried for their ſuppoſed Offences, is the moſt alarming Proceſs that ever appeared in a Britiſh Government; that the ſaid General Gage hath thereby aſſumed and taken upon himſelf Powers denied by the Conſtitution to our legal Sovereign; that he, not having condeſcended to diſcloſe by what Authority he exerciſes ſuch extenſive and unheard of Powers, we are at a Loſs to determine whether he intends to juſtify himſelf as the Repreſentative of the King or as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in America. If he conſiders himſelf as acting in the Character of his Majeſty's Repreſentative, we would remind him that the Statute 25th Edward III. has expreſſed and defined all treaſonable Offences, and that the Legiſlature of Great Britain hath declared that no Offence ſhall be conſtrued to be Treaſon but ſuch as is pointed out by that Statute, and that this was done to take out of the Hands of tyrannical Kings, and of weak and wicked Miniſters, that deadly Weapon which conſtructive Treaſon had furniſhed them with, and which had drawn the Blood of the beſt and honeſteſt Men in the Kingdom; and that the King of Great Britain hath no Right by his Proclamation to ſubject his People to Impriſonment, Pains, and Penalties.

That if the ſaid General Gage conceives he is empowered to act in this Manner, as the Commander in Chief of his Majeſty's Forces in America, this odious and illegal Proclamation muſt be conſidered as a plain and full Declaration that this deſpotick Viceroy will be bound by no Law, nor regard the conſtitutional Rights of his Majeſty's Subjects, whenever they interfere with the Plan he has formed for oppreſſing the good People of the Maſſachuſetts Bay; and therefore, that the executing or attempting to execute, ſuch Proclamation, will juſtify Reſiſtance and Repriſal.

LONDON, *May* 16.

ON Friday Night an Expreſs arrived in Town, with Advice of the Death of his Grace William Fitzroy, Duke of Cleveland and Southampton, Earl of Chicheſter, Comptroller of the Seal, or Green Wax Office Receiver, and Comptroller of the Profits of the Seals in the Court of King's Bench and Common Pleas, at Raby Caſtle, in the Biſhoprick of Durham. The Title, with 8000l. per Annum, which is entailed upon the Title, comes to the Duke of Grafton, who now takes the Title of Duke of Cleveland.

On Thurſday laſt came on before the Lords of his Majeſty's Council an Appeal from the Province of North Carolina, wherein Abner Naſh, Eſq; and Juſtina his Wife, late Widow of Governour Dobbs of that Province, were Appellants, and Conway Richard Dobbs, and Edward Brice Dobbs, Eſquires, Sons of the ſaid late Governour Dobbs, were Reſpondents; when their Lordſhips were pleaſed to order the Decree of the Governour and Council of that Province, for a perpetual Injunction, to be reverſed.

The Produce of North America, which uſed to be ſent yearly to Great Britain, is reckoned at about four Millions Sterling; the Manufactures of Britain, and other Commodities returned from hence, at nearly the ſame Sum; the Debts due from People in America, to the Britiſh Merchants here, at about ſix Millions, or a Year and a Half of that Commerce, taking the Time paſt by that to come. Suppoſing, therefore, the Americans to act out of Reſentment in their preſent Conteſt, as they did in that of the Stamp Act, we ſhall then have yearly, until the final Settlement of this Affair, Manufactures to the Value of four Millions Sterling left, and heaped on the Hands of our Merchants and Maſter Manufacturers, or we ſhall have Workmen and poor People put out of Employ, and turned adrift in that Proportion. Theſe are ſome of the Difficulties and Diſtreſſes which we are, for the Sake of a Trial of Skill with our Colonies, going to bring on ourſelves, and which muſt be perpetually magnifying and increaſing as long as the unnatural Conteſt ſhall continue.

May 18. A correct Liſt of the Lords who voted againſt the American Meaſures: Dukes of Richmond,* Mancheſter,* Portland, and Leinſter; Marquis of Rockingham;* Earls of Stamord, Abingdon, Effingham,* Fitzwilliam, Darnley, Spencer, Stair,* Beſborough, and Shelburne;* Viſcount Torrington; Barons Abergavenny, Craven, King, Sondes, Ravenſworth,* and Camden,* Biſhop of St, Aſaph.—N. B. Thoſe marked thus * ſpoke in the Courſe of the Debate.

A Treaty of Marriage is now on Foot between Mr. Fox, a great Importer of the Iriſh Editions of our beſt Authors, and Mrs. Cooper, a Wholeſale Dealer in Rags, a Vender of ſecond-hand Clothes, and an occaſional Seller of Sixpeny Jeſt Books.

A Correſpondent ſays, that it may be depended on, if Choiſeul heads the French Miniſtry, he will keep Peace with England; and will annul the Family Compact, the Spaniards having refuſed to fulfil the ſecret Articles. The Counteſs de Barré is going to retire to a Nunnery for a Year certain, and perhaps for Life, with an Annuity from Lewis XVI. and the Queen.

An Evening Paper ſays: A Gentleman who arrived on Monday from Paris ſays that he left that City laſt Wedneſday Morning, a few Hours after the Death of the French King. As ſoon as it was known, the Inhabitants were thrown into the greateſt Conſternation. He ſays that Madam Barré, two Hours after the King's Death, was preparing to leave the Kingdom that Night (all her beſt Effects having been ſent off before) but was taken into the Cuſtody of an Officer, being charged with having meddled too much in political Affairs.

May 19. Yeſterday the Order of the Day was read in the Upper Aſſembly for the third Reading of the Bill for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice, &c. at Maſſachuſetts Bay. A Petition from Mr. Bolland, the Agent, was preſented, praying that the ſaid Bill might not paſs into a Law. A Motion being made that he ſhould be called to the Bar, a Debate aroſe, and upon the Queſtion being put, the Houſe divided: Contents 13, Not Contents 46. The Lords Camden, Richmond, Dartmouth, Townſend, Denbigh, Mancheſter, Shelburne, Rockingham, and Apſley, ſpoke in the Debate for and againſt the Bill. The Queſtion being at laſt put whether this Bill do paſs, the Houſe again divided: Contents 43, Not Contents 12. Then the other Order of the Day was read for the third Reading of the Bill for providing Quarters for the Officers and Troops in North America; and upon Motion, it was put off till this Day ſe'nnight.

His Majeſty came from Kew to St. James's yeſterday, where there was a grand Levee.

Yeſterday Lord North, as ſoon as he had opened the Budget, harangued the Committees for two Hours. In his Speech he circumſtantially recited the Situation of the national Debt, after which he fully diſcuſſed the State of the French Finances, the Mode of their Adminiſtration, and compared them with the happy State of our Money Funds, &c. His Lordſhip was exceedingly merry upon the Oppoſition, and reflected in a jocoſe Style upon former Miniſters, and thoſe Parliaments who repealed the Cider Act, and refuſed the additional 1s. in the Pound Land Tax, which he declared would have raiſed a Sum large enough to have greatly leſſened the national Debt. He was particularly ſatyrical on Colonel Barré, and the Subject Matter of his Oppoſition at different Periods. The Colonel

made a moſt manly and ſpirited Reply, ſhowing that he had always oppoſed Adminiſtration upon rational Principles; the Colonel retorted upon the Miniſter for his Sarcaſms, and inferred that from his Oppoſition, and hinting at the State of the Finances of France, the Miniſter had given himſelf the Trouble of acquiring a reaſonable Knowledge of thoſe Finances. Mr. Burke roſe after Colonel Barré, and took the Part of Mr. Dowdeſwell, which he conceived the Miniſter had attacked in his Abſence. Mr. Burke was, as uſual, elegant in his Language, fluent in his Delivery, and forcible in his Argument. He retaliated on Lord North for his triumphant Ridicule of Oppoſition, and raiſed the Laugh moſt heartily at his Lordſhip's Expenſe. Mr. Thomas Townſend next ſpoke, and attacked the Miniſter on the Grounds of not accounting for the Money received for the Sale of the ceded Iſlands; he alſo complained of his Severity on an abſent Gentleman, and hinted at the improper Conduct of a late Member of Oppoſition, who was now become a Placeman. Mr. Cornwall roſe to anſwer Mr. T. Townſend, and declared that the Mark of Favour with which his Majeſty had honoured him was a Reward for paſt Services, came entirely unſolicited, and ſhould be held by him no longer than it was thought fair and honourable for him to hold it. A few Words paſſed between Lord John Cavendiſh and Mr. Cornwall, on this Subject. Lord North then roſe to exculpate himſelf from the Charge of attacking an abſent Member, and anſwered the Queſtion concerning the Money ariſing from the Sales of the ceded Iſlands. Governour Johnſton next turned Lord North's Witticiſms on French Financiers againſt himſelf, reſpecting his Conduct to the Eaſt India Company; he alſo argued, that by the Plan of the preſent Lottery Partialities might ariſe which were exceedingly reprehenſible and improper. Lord North anſwered the Governour, on both Points. Mr. Dempſter then ſpoke a ſhort Time, on the Subject of the Day.

One of the Articles of the Budget was a Lottery for the preſent Year, at 12l. a Ticket to Subſcribers.

A Correſpondent deſires us to ſay, that the Reaſon urged by the patriotick Lords for their late Proteſt was that they doubted the Fact as to the *Rioters* of Boſton being in open Rebellion. It therefore only remains to ſee, he obſerves, whether the Publick in general, or the noble Lords, are right as to their Idea of that Matter; a Difficulty which the firſt Mail from New England will, in all Probability, be able to ſolve.

We are aſſured that a Meſſage has been ſent to the Prince of Brunſwick, requeſting his Attendance at this Court.

It is now poſitively aſſerted that the Marquis of Rockingham will be created a Duke, and the much talked-of new Marquiſates will then take Place.

It may be depended upon, that a material Change in the Offices of the Secretaries of State is now under Conſideration.

The moſt fulſome Compliments are preparing to be ſent over to a neighbouring young Monarch, on his Acceſſion to the Throne of France.

Madam Barré has not left France, as has been aſſerted, nor will ſhe be permitted ſo to do. There is great Reaſon to think that ſhe will undergo ſome very ſtrict Examination, in Conſequence of which her Friends fear ſhe will be ſtripped of all her Valuables. Lewis, when he was firſt taken ill, thought he ſhould die, and adviſed her to leave the Kingdom; for he ſaid, he feared ſhe would otherwiſe experience much foul Play. This ſhe declined, ſaying that her Duty and Regard for his Majeſty forbad it, nor would ſhe leave him till Life left him. This her affected Regard for him (for it was nothing elſe) will certainly turn out her Ruin.

Advice is received that a great Number of Spaniſh Troops are drawing down on the Sea Coaſts of that Kingdom, in Order for Encampment, but with what View is not known.

The Artificers in the Town of Woolwich Warren have done double Duty this Fortnight paſt, to complete the Demands of Government for Ordnance Stores.

Whatever may be thought of it, it is poſitively ſaid that Lord B—— is no Friend to the Maſſachuſetts Bill.

Extract of a Letter from Dantzick, *May* 3.

"Great Numbers of People have left this City, and retired with their Effects into ſeveral Parts of Germany. This has occaſioned an Order to be iſſued by Monſ. Reichard, the Pruſſian Ambaſſadour, to reſtrain all People from quitting the City, without having firſt obtained a proper License. Added to ſuch an arbitrary Proceeding, the Inhabitants are not only obliged to lodge and ſupply the Pruſſian Troops here, but to clothe and pay the new Recruits. The Fortifications round the Suburbs are re-aſſumed, Magazines of Arms, &c. are furniſhing, and in every other Reſpect Dantzick is treated as a conquered City."

On Monday laſt a ſet Battle was fought on the broad Pavement oppoſite the great Gate of Bethlem Hoſpital, between a Weaver and a Baker, with a Ferocity unknown to the moſt ſavage Beaſts among the ſame Species. The former had an Eye cut out, beſides many dreadful Wounds on the Head, and Bruiſes in various Parts, by the Blows and violent Falls on the Stones; the other, who ſtood the longeſt, was in almoſt as woful a Condition. Which of theſe Barbarians will die firſt is uncertain, but both are given over. It was obſerved, that this Exhibition gave great Pleaſure to thoſe poor Lunaticks who could get a Sight of it.

An Abſtract of a Bill entitled An Act for making more effectual Proviſion for the Government of the Province of Quebec, *in North America.*

THE Preamble recites the Ceſſion of the ſeveral Countries and Dependencies of the Province of Canada, as deſcribed by the definitive Treaty of Peace, ſigned at Paris on the 10th of February 1763; and after aſcertaining its Boundaries reſpecting its Situation, as joining the other Britiſh Provinces in North America, proceeds to annex all the neighbouring Countries and Diſtricts, not already deſcribed, to be within the Limits of ſome other Province, or already annexed to the Government of Newfoundland during his Majeſty's Pleaſure.

It next proceeds to ſtate, that the Inhabitants, at the Time of ſaid Ceſſion, amounted to 100,000 Perſons, profeſſing the Romiſh Religion; and that the Powers and Authorities hitherto granted and given to the Governour and Civil Officers having been found inapplicable to the State and Circumſtances of the ſaid Province, the ſaid Powers, and every Authority whatſoever, derived or exerciſed under them, are, and ſhall, after ——— Day, be revoked, annulled, and made void.

It is declared, by the firſt Clauſe, that all his Majeſty's Subjects profeſſing the Romiſh Religion, as deſcribed at the Conqueſt thereof, may have, hold, and enjoy, the free Exerciſe of the ſame, ſubject to the King's Supremacy; provided, that nothing ſhall be conſtrued to extend to diſable his Majeſty from making Proviſion for the Support of a Proteſtant Clergy within the ſaid Province.

It is enacted, that his Majeſty's Canadian Subjects ſhall enjoy their Property and Profeſſions, with all Uſages and Cuſtoms, and all other their civil Rights, without any Impediment whatever; and that, in all Controverſies relative to the ſame, his Majeſty's Subjects, whether Canadian or Engliſh, Reſort ſhall be had to the Laws of Canada, and not to the Laws of England, for the Deciſion of the ſame.

It then recites the Excellence and Lenity of the criminal Law of England, and ordains that it ſhall prevail in every Inſtance and Mode of Trial and criminal Proſecution whatever, to the Excluſion of any Law of the Province previous to the Year 1774; ſubject to ſuch Alterations and Amendments as the Governour, and legiſlative Council, ſhall cauſe to be made therein.

It next recites, that as it is at preſent inexpedient to call an Aſſembly, be it therefore enacted, that it may be lawful for his Majeſty, his Heirs or Succeſſours, by Warrant under his or her Sign Manual, to appoint a Council, not exceeding 23, nor leſs than 17, who ſhall have Power and Authority to make Ordinances for the Peace and Welfare of ſaid Province, with the Conſent of his Majeſty's Governour, or in his Abſence of the Lieutenant Governour, or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

The two latter Clauſes confine the Meeting and Debating of the ſaid legiſlative Council to certain ſtated Times, and reſerves to his Majeſty the appointing of ſuch, of criminal, civil, and eccleſiaſtical Juriſdiction, as his Majeſty ſhall think neceſſary and proper for the Circumſtances of the ſaid Province.

BOSTON, *July* 14.

Extract of a Letter from London, *dated May* 7, 1774.

NOTHING can be more abſurd than the Pretence of the Petition of ſome Americans, to Parliament, that the People of the Maſſachuſetts have not been heard. The Houſe of Commons paſs the Laws in their legiſlative Capacity, and not as a Court of Juſtice; and, for that Purpoſe, you have taken Care to be abundantly heard already, all over Great Britain and America. Your Reſolutions, which you have publiſhed in the Journals of your Aſſembly, and your printed Proceedings at your Town Meetings, are Hearings enough; and Parliament wants no additional Evidence, or any Help to judge of the ſeditious and rebellious Tendency."

Extract of another Letter from London, *dated May* 14.

"The Regulation Bill has paſſed the Houſe of Lords, with almoſt a general Concurrence. No Oppoſition at all was made till the laſt Day, and then the whole Strength of the Party was only 20 againſt 92, with the Proxies. Lord Chatham gives you up; and the Duke of Richmond, who is your moſt eager Advocate, has ſo lowered himſelf in the publick Eſtimation that he can give but little or no Credit to any Cauſe he eſpouſes.

"The Death of the French King may be bad for France, and introduce Confuſion there; but it is not like to produce any Alterations in our Councils here. There is, at preſent, no Ground of Diſpute between the two Nations; and let who will be Miniſter, he will like to ſettle himſelf in his Station before he begins to quarrel with his Neighbours. Beſides that, France ſtands in Need of Peace more than we do.

"F——n and Sower's Petition was hawked about, and offered to every the loweſt American they could find. A Merchant ſaid they brought it to four of his Captains, but not one of them ſigned it; and the only Merchant of Character who did ſign it repented of it, and refuſed to ſign it again, when they thought of preſenting it to the Lords."

Extract of another Letter from London, *dated May* 14.

"I am glad to ſee that Exchange continues favourable. The Pay of the Troops would, no Doubt, have brought it down; but I am informed the Scarborough is to ſail in a few Days with a large Sum of Money for their Uſe, which will make Bills in Demand, and keep Exchange up.

"The Parliament is now laying on a Duty of 12s. per Hogſhead on Wine imported into Canada, 1s. per Gallon on Rum, and 6d. per Gallon on Britiſh Spirits. There is a Bill brought into the Houſe of Lords for reſtoring the French Laws, and eſtabliſhing the Roman Catholick Religion, in that Province. If it paſſes, they will, to all Intents and Purpoſes, be governed as when they were Subjects to the French King."

Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman of the Committee of 51 *at* New York, *to his Friend in this Town, dated June* 30, 1774.

"I wiſh your People would pay for the Deſtruction of the India Company's Tea, and make ſuch Recompenſe for other Outrages as in Juſtice is due. It will look much better to come as their voluntary Act, than to be brought to it by compulſive Meaſures. Your true Friends, this Way, are all of this Opinion; and farther, that the ſmall Quantity deſtroyed at this Place, and the Freight and Charges of the Ship and Cargo, obliged to return from hence, ſhould be made good."

We hear from Norwich, that a Subſcription is now opened in that Town for the Relief of the Poor of this Place, by Means of the BOSTON Port Bill; 293 Sheep, ſome Caſh, and a Quantity of Wheat, Corn, &c. are already ſubſcribed.

We learn from Portſmouth, that one Day laſt Week the Members of their late Houſe of Repreſentatives met at the Statehouſe in that Place, in Order to chooſe Delegates for the General Congreſs; but before they had Time to proceed to Buſineſs, his Excellency Governour Wentworth, attended by the Sheriff, came to them, when the former read a Proclamation, requiring them to diſperſe, and the latter the Riot Act; upon which they adjourned to a Tavern, and agreed that Letters be ſent to their reſpective Towns, to appoint a Perſon out of each, to meet together, and join in the Choice of Delegates for that Government for the Congreſs propoſed.

On Friday laſt upwards of 100 Sheep were received here as a Preſent from the Town of Pomfret in Connecticut, for the Benefit of the Poor in this Town.

At the Town Meeting at Portſmouth, laſt Week, eleven Perſons were appointed as a Committee of Inſpection, to examine and find out if any more Tea is imported there; and, upon Diſcovery, to give the earlieſt Notice to the Town.

Several Loads of Wheat, as Preſents from our Brethren in the Country to the Poor of this Place, arrived in Town this Week, and are depoſited in the Town Granary.

Four Regiments, and a Company of the Royal Artillery, with eight Field Pieces, are now encamped on the Common; one or two other Regiments are ſoon expected.

A Guard is placed at the Entrance of the Town, to prevent the Deſertion of Soldiers.

We hear that the Acts for the impartial Adminiſtration of Juſtice in the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, and for the better regulating the Government of the ſaid Province, are to take Place the firſt Day of Auguſt.

A Writer in a Philadelphia Paper ſays: "I hear the Miniſtry are already computing the Proceeds of a Poll Tax on three Millions of Coloniſts, at a Dollar per Head, which is the ſame Tax that the King of Spain demands of the Indians of South America.

There is not a Town, of any Conſequence, on the Continent of North America, but is juſtly alarmed with the Proceedings of the Britiſh Parliament, and are taking neceſſary Steps to ſtrengthen the Union of the Colonies, and thereby defeat the cruel Deſigns of arbitrary Power.

Sailed this Day for England, in the Ship Captain, Admiral Montague and Family.

Collections are making in moſt of the Governments on this Continent, for the Relief of the Poor of this Town.

NEW YORK, *July* 28.

ON Tueſday Afternoon a Detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Captain Farrington, with the Lieutenants Trotter and Laye, and a Quantity of Ordnance Stores, embarked on Board the Brigantine Tranſport for Boſton.

Early yeſterday Morning the Royal Regiment of Welch Fuſileers, under the Command of Colonel Barrard, embarked on Board the three Tranſports that arrived here, a few Days ago, from Boſton.

Extract of a Letter from BOSTON.

"The late Arrival of the Acts for regulating the Government of this Province has increaſed the melancholy Mood of our Citizens. The firſt of Auguſt, a Day heretofore glorious to the Engliſh Nation, will open a very affecting Scene to us. On that Day the two new Acts take Effect, and our old Conſtitution will be greatly metamorphoſed. The Minds of the People are much heated; they are in no Diſpoſition to receive Acts pregnant with great Evils. What Mode of Oppoſition to them will be adopted I do not know, but it is the general Opinion that they will be oppoſed; hence the Key to the formidable Force collecting here. The Non-conſumption Agreement, or the Solemn League and Covenant, has made a conſiderable Progreſs ſince the Governour's Proclamation appeared; it is generally ſubſcribed to in this Province, New Hampſhire, and Connecticut. The Majority of the Inhabitants ſeem far from intending any Conceſſions to Government, or paying for the Tea. An Arrow has been ſhot at a Sentry of the King's own Regiment doing Duty in the Line, and Colonel Madiſon has offered a Reward of twenty Guineas for diſcovering the Aſſaſſin. The General goes himſelf through the whole of the military and civil Branches of his important and elevated Stations, with the greateſt Application, and without any Aſſiſtance. He was never known, by the Gentlemen of his Suite, to enjoy a better State of Health. His Excellency is encamped with the Army, and after iſſuing his Orders for the Day repairs to the Conduct of the civil Department in the Town. Lord Percy, and Colonel Pigot, are promoted to the Rank of Brigadier General."

PHILADELPHIA, *July* 23.

At a Provincial Meeting of DEPUTIES *choſen by ſeveral Counties in* PENNSYLVANIA, *held at* PHILADELPHIA *July* 15, 1774, *and continued by Adjournment from Day to Day; preſent* 76 *Members,* THOMAS WILLING, *Eſq; Chairman.*

AGREED, that, in Caſe of any Difference in Sentiment, the Queſtion be determined by the Deputies voting by Counties. The Letters from Boſton of the 13th of May were then read, and a ſhort Account given of the Steps taken in Conſequence thereof, and the Meaſures now purſuing in this and the neighbouring Provinces, after which the following Reſolves were paſſed, viz.

Unan. I. THAT we acknowledge ourſelves, and the Inhabitants of this Province, liege Subjects of his Majeſty King George III. to whom they and we owe and will bear true and faithful Allegiance.

Unan. II. That as the Idea of an unconſtitutional Independence on the Parent State is utterly abhorrent to our Principles, we view the unhappy Differences between Great Britain and the Colonies with the deepeſt Diſtreſs and Anxiety of Mind; as fruitleſs to her, grievous to us, and deſtructive of the beſt Intereſts of both.

Unan. III. That it is therefore our ardent Deſire that our ancient Harmony with the Mother Country ſhould be reſtored, and a perpetual Love and Union ſubſiſt between us, on the Principles of the Conſtitution, and an Interchange of good Offices, without the leaſt Infraction of our mutual Rights.

Unan. IV. That the Inhabitants of theſe Colonies are entitled to the ſame Rights and Liberties *within* theſe Colonies that the Subjects born in England are entitled to *within* that Realm,

Unan. V. That the Power aſſumed by the Parliament of Great Britain to bind the People of theſe Colonies, "by Statutes *in all Caſes whatſoever*," is unconſtitutional, and therefore the Source of theſe unhappy Differences,

Unan. VI. That the Act of Parliament for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton is unconſtitutional, oppreſſive to the Inhabitants of that Town, dangerous to the Liberties of the Britiſh Colonies, and therefore that we conſider our Brethren at Boſton as ſuffering in the common Cauſe of theſe Colonies.

Unan. VII. That the Bill for altering the Adminiſtration of Juſtice in certain criminal Caſes within the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, if paſſed into an Act of Parliament, will be as unconſtitutional, oppreſſive, and dangerous, as the Act above mentioned.

Unan. VIII. That the Bill for changing the Conſtitution of the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, eſtabliſhed by Charter, and enjoyed ſince the Grant of that Charter, if paſſed into an Act of Parliament, will be unconſtitutional, and dangerous in its Conſequences to the American Colonies.

Unan. IX. That there is an abſolute Neceſſity that a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies be immediately aſſembled, to conſult together and form a general Plan of Conduct to be obſerved by all the Colonies, for the Purpoſes of procuring Relief for our ſuffering Brethren, obtaining Redreſs of our Grievances, preventing future Diſſentions, firmly eſtabliſhing our Rights, and reſtoring Harmony between Great Britain and her Colonies on a conſtitutional Foundation.

Unan. X. That although a Suſpenſion of the Commerce of this large trading Province with Great Britain would greatly diſtreſs Multitudes of our induſtrious Inhabitants, yet that Sacrifice, and a much greater, we are ready to offer for the Preſervation of our Liberties; but, in Tenderneſs to the People of Great Britain, as well as of this Country, and in Hopes that our juſt Remonſtrances will, at length, reach the Ears of our gracious Sovereign, and be no longer treated with Contempt by any of our Fellow Subjects in England, it is our earneſt Deſire that the Congreſs ſhould try the gentler Mode of ſtating our Grievances, and making a firm and decent Claim of Redreſs.

XI. *Reſolved*, by a great Majority, that yet notwithſtanding, as an Unanimity of Councils and Meaſures is indiſpenſably neceſſary for the common Welfare, if the Congreſs ſhall judge Agreements of Non-importation and Non-exportation expedient, the People of this Province will join with the other principal and neighbouring Colonies in ſuch an Aſſociation of Non-importation from and Non-exportation to Great Britain as ſhall be agreed on at the Congreſs.

XII. *Reſolved*, by a Majority, that if any Proceedings of the Parliament, of which Notice ſhall be received on this Continent, before or at the General Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the Opinion of that Congreſs, for the Colonies to take farther Steps than are mentioned in the 11th Reſolve, in ſuch Caſe the Inhabitants of this Province ſhall adopt ſuch farther Steps, and do all in their Power, to carry them into Execution.

Unan. XIII. That the Venders of Merchandiſe of every Kind within this Province ought not to take Advantage of the Reſolves relating to Non-importation in this Province, or elſewhere; but that they ought to ſell their Merchandiſe which they now have, or may hereafter import, at the ſame Rates they have been accuſtomed to do within three Months laſt paſt.

Unan. XIV. That the People of this Province will break off all Trade, Commerce, and Dealing, and will have no Trade, Commerce, or Dealing of any Kind, with any Colony on this Continent, or with any City or Town in ſuch Colony, or with any Individual in any ſuch Colony, City, or Town, which ſhall refuſe, decline, or neglect, to adopt and carry into Execution ſuch general Plan as ſhall be agreed to in Congreſs.

Unan. XV. That it is the Duty of every Member of this Committee to promote, as much as he can, the Subſcription ſet on Foot, in the ſeveral Counties of this Province, for the Relief of the diſtreſſed Inhabitants of Boſton.

Unan. XVI. That this Committee give Inſtructions on the preſent Situation of publick Affairs to their Repreſentatives, who are to meet next Week in Aſſembly, and requeſt them to appoint a proper Number of Perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, at ſuch Time and Place as may be agreed on, to effect one general Plan of Conduct for attaining the great and important Ends mentioned in the 9th Reſolve.

That John Dickinſon, Doctor William Smith, Joſeph Read, John Kidd, Eliſha Price, William Atlee, James Smith, James Wilſon, Daniel Broadhead, John Okely, and William Scull, be appointed to prepare and bring in a Draught of Inſtructions

The COMMITTEE *above named having brought in a Draught of* INSTRUCTIONS, *the ſame were debated and amended; and, being agreed to, were ordered to be ſigned by the Chairman. On the* 21*ſt*, *the* COMMITTEE, *in a Body, waited on the* ASSEMBLY, *then ſitting, and preſented the ſame.*

GENTLEMEN,

THE Diſſentions between Great Britain and her Colonies on this Continent, commencing about ten Years ago, ſince continually increaſing, and at length grown to ſuch an Exceſs as to involve the latter in deep Diſtreſs and Danger, have excited the good People of this Province to take into their ſerious Conſideration the preſent Situation of publick Affairs.

The Inhabitants of the ſeveral Counties, qualified to vote at Elections, being aſſembled on due Notice, have appointed us their Deputies; and, in Conſequence thereof, we, being in Provincial Committee met, eſteem it our indiſpenſable Duty, in Purſuance of the Truſt repoſed in us, to give you ſuch Inſtructions as, at this important Period, appear to us to be proper.

We, ſpeaking in their Names and our own, acknowledge ourſelves liege Subjects of his Majeſty King George III. to whom "we will be "faithful, and bear true Allegiance."

Our Judgments and Affections attach us, with inviolable Loyalty, to his Majeſty's Perſon, Family, and Government.

We acknowledge the Prerogatives of the Sovereign, among which are included the great Powers of making Peace and War, Treaties, Leagues, and Alliances *binding us*; of appointing all Officers, except in Caſes where other Proviſion is made by Grants from the Crown, or Laws approved by the Crown; of confirming, or annulling, every Act of our Aſſembly within the allowed Time; and of hearing and determining, finally, in Council, Appeals from our Courts of Juſtice. "The Prerogatives are limited (*as a learned Judge obſerves) by Bounds ſo certain and notorious that it is impoſſible to exceed them, without the Conſent of the People on the one Hand, or without, on the other, a Violation of that *original Contract* which, in all States impliedly, and in ours moſt expreſsly, ſubſiſts between the Prince and Subject: For theſe Prerogatives are veſted in the Crown *for the Support of Society*, and do not intrench any farther on our *natural* Liberties than is expedient for the Maintenance of our *civil*."

But it is our Misfortune that we are compelled loudly to call your Attention to the Conſideration of another Power, totally different in Kind; limited, as it is alleged, by no "Bounds," and (§ "wearing a moſt dreadful Aſpect" with Regard to America: We mean the Power claimed by Parliament, of Right, to bind the People of theſe Colonies by Statutes, "IN ALL CASES WHATSOEVER;" a Power, as we *are not*, and, from local Circumſtances, cannot be repreſented there, utterly ſubverſive of our natural and civil Liberties; paſt Events, and Reaſon, convincing us that there never exiſted, and never can exiſt, a State *thus* ſubordinate to another, and yet retaining the ſlighteſt Portion of Freedom or Happineſs.

The Import of the Words above quoted needs no Deſcant; for the Wit of Man, as we apprehend, cannot poſſibly form a more clear, conciſe, and comprehenſive *Definition* and *Sentence* of Slavery than theſe Expreſſions contains.

This Power claimed by Great Britain, and the late Attempts to exerciſe it over theſe Colonies, preſent to our View two Events, one of which muſt *inevitably* take Place if ſhe ſhall continue to inſiſt on her Pretenſions: Either the Coloniſts will ſink from the Rank of Freemen into the Claſs of Slaves, overwhelmed with all the Miſeries and Vices proved by the Hiſtory of Mankind to be inſeparably annexed to that deplorable Condition; or, if they have Senſe and Virtue enough to exert themſelves in ſtriving to avoid this Perdition, they muſt be involved in an Oppoſition dreadful even in Contemplation.

Honour, *Juſtice*, and *Humanity*, call upon us to hold, and to tranſmit to our Poſterity, that Liberty which we received from our Anceſtors. It is not our Duty to leave Wealth to our Children, but it is our Duty to leave Liberty to them. No Infamy, Iniquity, or Cruelty, can exceed our our own, if we, born and educated in a Country of Freedom, entitled to its Bleſſings, and knowing their Value, puſillanimouſly deſerting the Poſt aſſigned us by divine Providence, ſurrender ſucceeding Generations to a Condition of Wretchedneſs, from which no human Efforts, in all Probabilty, will be ſufficient to extricate them; the Experience of all State mournfully demonſtrating to us, that when arbitrary Power has been eſtabliſhed over them even the wiſeſt and braveſt Nations that ever flouriſhed have in a few Years degenerated into abject and wretched Vaſſals.

So alarming are the Meaſures already taken for laying the Foundations of a deſpotick Authority of Great Britain over us, and with ſuch artful and inceſſant Vigilance is the Plan proſecuted, that unleſs the preſent Generation can interrupt the Work, *while it is going forward*, can it be

* 1 *Blackſtone*, 237. § *Ibid.* 270.

imagined that our Children, debilitated by our Imprudence and Supineneſs, will be able to overthrow it, *when completed?* Populous and powerful as theſe Colonies may grow, they will ſtill find arbitrary Domination not only ſtrengthening with their Strength, but exceeding, in the Swiftneſs of its Progreſſion, as it ever has done, all the artleſs Advantages that can accrue to the Governed. *Theſe* advance with a Regularity which the divine Author of our Exiſtence has impreſſed on the laudable Purſuits of his Creatures; but Deſpotiſm, unchecked and unbounded by *any Laws*, never ſatisfied with what has been done, while any Thing remains to be done for the Accompliſhment of its Purpoſes, confiding, and capable of confiding only, *in the Annihilation of all Oppoſition*, holds its Courſe with ſuch unabating and deſtructive Rapidity that the World has become its Prey, and at this Day, Great Britain and her Dominions excepted, there is ſcarce a Spot on the Globe, inhabited by civilized Nations, where the Veſtiges of Freedom are to be obſerved.

To us, therefore, it appears, at this alarming Period, our Duty to God, to our Country, to ourſelves, and to our Poſterity, to exert our utmoſt Ability in promoting and eſtabliſhing Harmony between Great Britain and theſe Colonies, ON A CONSTITUTIONAL FOUNDATION.

For attaining this great and deſirable End, we requeſt you to appoint a proper Number of Perſons to attend a Congreſs of Deputies from the ſeveral Colonies, appointed, or to be appointed, by the Repreſentatives of the People of the Colonies reſpectively in Aſſembly, or Convention, or by Delegates choſen by the Counties generally in the reſpective Colonies, and met in Provincial Committee, at ſuch Time and Place as ſhall be generally agreed on; and that the Deputies from this Province may be induced and encouraged to concur in ſuch Meaſures as may be deviſed for the common Welfare, we think it proper particularly to inform you how far, we apprehend, they will be ſupported in their Conduct by their Conſtituents.

The aſſumed Parliamentary Power of internal Legiſlation, and the Power of regulating Trade, as of late exerciſed, and deſigned to be exerciſed, we are thoroughly convinced will prove unfailing and plentiful Sources of Diſſentions to our Mother Country and theſe Colonies, unleſs ſome Expedients can be adopted to render her ſecure of receiving from us every Emolument that can in Juſtice and Reaſon be expected, and us ſecure in our Lives, Liberties, Properties, and an equitable Share of Commerce.

Mournfully revolving in our Minds the Calamities that, ariſing from theſe Diſſentions, will moſt probably fall on us or our Children, we will now lay before you the particular Points we requeſt of you to procure, if poſſible, to be finally decided, and the Meaſures that appear to us moſt likely to produce ſuch a deſirable Period of our Diſtreſſes and Dangers. We therefore deſire of you,

Firſt. That the Deputies you appoint may be inſtructed by you ſtrenuouſly to exert themſelves, at the enſuing Congreſs, to obtain a Renunciation, on the Part of Great Britain, of all Powers under the Statute of the 35th of Henry VIII. Chapter the 2d; of all Powers of internal Legiſlation; of impoſing Taxes or Duties, internal or external; and of regulating Trade, except with Reſpect to any new Articles of Commerce which the Colonies may hereafter raiſe, as Silk, Wine, &c. reſerving a Right to carry theſe from one Colony to another; a Repeal of all Statutes for quartering Troops in the Colonies, or ſubjecting them to any Expenſe on Account of ſuch Troops; of all Statutes impoſing Duties to be paid in the Colonies that were paſſed at the Aceſſion of his preſent Majeſty, or before this Time, which ever Period ſhall be judged moſt adviſeable; of the Statutes giving the Courts of Admiralty in the Colonies greater Power than Courts of Admiraly have in England; of the Statutes of the 5th of George II. Chapter the 22d, and of the 23d of George II. Chapter 29th; of the Statute for ſhutting up the Port of Boſton; and of every other Statute particularly affecting the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, paſſed in the laſt Seſſion of Parliament.

In Caſe of obtaining theſe Terms, it is our Opinion that it will be reaſonable for the Colonies to engage their Obedience to the Acts of Parliament commonly called the Acts of Navigation, and every other Act of Parliament declared to have Force at this Time in theſe Colonies, other than thoſe above mentioned, and to confirm ſuch Statutes by Acts of the ſeveral Aſſemblies. It is alſo our Opinion, that taking Example from our Mother Country, in aboliſhing the "Courts of Wards and Liveries, Tenures *in Capite*, and by Knights Service and Purveyance," it will be reaſonable for the Colonies, in Caſe of obtaining the Terms before mentioned, to ſettle a certain annual Revenue on his Majeſty, his Heirs and Succeſſours, ſubject to the Controul of Parliament, and to ſatisfy all Damages done to the Eaſt India Company.

This our Idea of ſettling a Revenue ariſes from a Senſe of Duty to our Sovereign, and of Eſteem for our Mother Country. We know, and have felt, the Benefits of a ſubordinate Connexion with her. We neither are ſo ſtupid as to be ignorant of them, nor ſo unjuſt as to deny them. We have alſo experienced the Pleaſures of Gratitude and Love, as well as Advantages from that Connexion. The Impreſſions are not yet eraſed. We conſider her Circumſtances with tender Concern. We have not been wanting, when conſtitutionally called upon, to aſſiſt her to the utmoſt of our Abilities, inſomuch that ſhe has judged it reaſonable to make us Recompenſes for our over ſtrained Exertions; and we now think we ought to contribute more than we do to the Alleviation of her Burthens.

Whatever may be ſaid of theſe Propoſals on either Side of the *Atlantick*, this is not a Time either for Timidity or Raſhneſs. We perfectly know that the great Cauſe now agitated is to be conducted to a happy Concluſion, only, by that well tempered Compoſition of Counſels which Firmneſs, Prudence, Loyalty to our Sovereign, Reſpect to our Parent State, and Affection to our native Countrp, united, muſt form.

By ſuch a Compact, Great Britain will ſecure every Benefit that the Parliamentary Wiſdom of Ages has thought proper to attach to her. *From her alone* we ſhall continue to receive Manufactures. *To her alone* we ſhall continue to carry the *vaſt Multitudes of enumerated Articles* of Commerce, the Exportation of which her Policy has thought fit to *confine to herſelf*. *With ſuch Parts of the World only* as ſhe has appointed us to deal we ſhall continue to deal, and *ſuch Commodities only* as ſhe has permitted us to bring from them we ſhall continue to bring. The *executive* and *controuling* Powers of the Crown will retain their preſent full Force and Operation. We ſhall contentedly labour for her, as affectionate *Friends*, in Time of Tranquility; and cheerfully ſpend for her, as dutiful *Children*, our Treaſure and our Blood in Time of War. She will receive a *certain Income* from us, without the Trouble or Expenſe of collecting it; without being conſtantly diſturbed by Complaints of Grievances, which ſhe cannot juſtify, and will not redreſs. In Caſe of War, or in any Emergency of Diſtreſs to her, we ſhall alſo be ready and willing to contribute all Aids within our Power. And we ſolemnly declare, that on ſuch Occaſions, if we or our Poſterity ſhall refuſe, neglect, or decline, thus to contribute, it will be a mean and manifeſt Violation of a plain Duty, and a weak and wicked Deſertion of the true Intereſts of this Province, which ever have been, and muſt be, bound up in the Proſperity of our Mother Country. Our Union, founded on mutual Compacts and mutual Benefits, will be indiſſoluble, at leaſt more firm than an Union perpetually diſturbed by diſputed Rights and retorted Injuries.

Secondly. If all the Terms above mentioned cannot be obtained, it is our Opinion that the Meaſures adopted by the Congreſs for our Relief ſhould *never* be *relinquiſhed* or *intermitted*, until *thoſe* relating to the Troops, internal Legiſlation, Impoſition of Taxes or Duties hereafter, the 35th of Henry VIII. Chapter the 2d, the Extenſion of Admiralty Courts, the Port of Boſton and the Province of Maſſachuſetts Bay, are obtained. Every Modification or Qualification of *theſe* Points, in our Judgment, ſhould be inadmiſſible. To obtain them, we think it may be prudent to ſettle ſome Revenue as above mentioned, and to ſatisfy the Eaſt India Company.

Thirdly. If neither of theſe Plans ſhould be agreed to in Congreſs, but ſome other of a ſimilar Nature ſhall be framed, though on the Terms of a Revenue, and Satisfaction to the Eaſt India Campany, and though it ſhall be agreed by the Congreſs to admit no Modification or Qualification in the Terms they ſhall inſiſt on, we deſire your Deputies may be inſtructed to concur with the other Deputies in it; and will accede to, and carry it into Execution, as far as we can.

Fourthly. As to the Regulation of Trade, we are of Opinion that, by making ſome few Amendments, the Commerce of the Colonies might be ſettled on a firm Eſtabliſhment, advantageous to Great Britain and them, requiring and ſubject to no future Alterations, without mutual Conſent. We deſire to have this Point conſidered by the Congreſs, and ſuch Meaſures taken as they may judge proper.

In Order to obtain Redreſs of our common Grievances, we obſerve a general Inclination among the Colonies of entering into Agreements of Non-importation and Non-exportation. We are fully convinced, that ſuch Agreements would withhold very large Supplies from Great Britain; and no Words can deſcribe our Contempt and Abhorrence of thoſe Coloniſts (if any ſuch there are) who, from a ſordid and ill judged Attachment to their own immediate Profit, would purſue that to the Injury of their Country, in this great Struggle for all the Bleſſings of Liberty. It would appear to us a moſt waſteful Frugality, that would loſe every important Poſſeſſion by too ſtrict an Attention to ſmall Things, and loſe alſo even theſe at the laſt. For our Parts, we will cheerfully make any Sacrifice, when neceſſary, to preſerve the Freedom of our Country. But other Conſiderations have Weight with us; we wiſh every Mark of Reſpect to be paid to his Majeſty's Adminiſtration. We have been taught, from our Youth, to entertain tender and brotherly Affections for our Fellow Subjects at home. The Interruption of our Commerce muſt diſtreſs great Numbers of them. This we earneſtly deſire to avoid. We therefore requeſt that the Deputies you ſhall appoint may be inſtructed to exert themſelves at the Congreſs to induce the Members of it to conſent to make a full and preciſe State of Grievances, and a decent yet firm Claim of Redreſs; and to wait the Event, before any other Step is taken. It is our Opinion, that Perſons ſhould be appointed and ſent home to preſent this State and Claim at the Court of Great Britain.

If the Congreſs ſhould chooſe to form Agreements of Non-importation and Non-exportation immediately, we deſire the Deputies from this Province will endeavour to have them ſo formed as to be binding upon all, and that they may be PERMANENT, ſhould the publick Intereſt require it. They cannot be *efficacious* unleſs they can be *permanent*, and it appears to us that there will be a Danger of their being infringed if they are not formed with great Caution and Deliberation. We have determined, in the preſent Situation of publick Affairs, to conſent to a Stoppage of our Commerce with Great Britain only; but in Caſe any Proceedings of the Parliament, of which Notice ſhall be received on this Continent, before or at the Congreſs, ſhall render it neceſſary, in the Opinion of the Congreſs, to take farther Steps, the Inhabitants of this Province will adopt ſuch Steps, and do all in their Power to carry them into Execution.

This extenſive Power we commit to the Congreſs, for the Sake of preſerving that Unanimity of Counſel and Conduct which alone can work out the Salvation of theſe Colonies; with a ſtrong Hope and Truſt that they will not draw this Province into any Meaſure judged by us (who muſt be better acquainted with its State than Strangers) highly inexpedient. Of this Kind, we know any other Stoppage of Trade but of that with Great Britain will be. Even this Step we ſhould be extremely afflicted to ſee taken by the Congreſs, before the other Mode above pointed out is tried; but ſhould it be taken, we apprehend that a Plan of Reſtrictions may be ſo framed, agreeable to the reſpective Circumſtances of the ſeveral Colonies, as to render Great Britain ſenſible of the Imprudence of her Counſels, and yet leave them a neceſſary Commerce. And here it may not be improper to take Notice, that if Redreſs of our Grievances cannot be wholly obtained, the Extent or Continuance of our Reſtrictions may, in ſome Sort, be proportioned to the Rights we are contending for, and the Degree of Relief afforded us. This Mode will render our *Oppoſition* as *perpetual* as our *Oppreſſion*, and will be A CONTINUAL CLAIM AND ASSERTION OF OUR RIGHTS. We cannot expreſs the Anxiety with which we wiſh the Conſideration of theſe Points to be recommended to you. We are perſuaded that if theſe Colonies fail of Unanimity or Prudence in forming their Reſolutions, or of Fidelity in obſerving them, the Oppoſition by Non-importation and Non-exportation Agreements will be ineffectual; and then we ſhall have only the Alternative of a more dangerous Contention, or of a tame Submiſſion.

Upon the Whole, we ſhall repoſe the higheſt Confidence in the Wiſdom and Integrity of the enſuing Congreſs; and though we have, for the Satisfaction of the good People of this Province, who have choſen us for this expreſs Purpoſe, offered to you ſuch Inſtructions as have appeared expedient to us, yet it is not our Meaning that by theſe, or by any you may think proper to give them, the Deputies appointed by you ſhould be reſtrained from agreeing to any Meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs. We ſhould be glad the Deputies choſen by you could, by their Influence, procure our Opinions, hereby communicated to you, to be as nearly adhered to as may be poſſible; but, to avoid Difficulties, we deſire that they may be inſtructed by you to agree to any Meaſures that ſhall be approved by the Congreſs, the Inhabitants of this Province having reſolved to adopt and carry them into Execution. Laſtly, we deſire the Deputies from this Province may endeavour to procure an Adjournment of the Congreſs to ſuch a Day as they ſhall judge proper, and the Appointment of a ſtanding Committee.

Agreed, that John Dickinſon, Joſeph Read, and Charles Thompſon, be a Committee to write to the neighbouring Colonies, to communicate to them the Reſolves and Inſtructions.

Agreed, that the Committee for the City and County of Philadelphia, or any fifteen of them, be a Committee of Correſpondence for the general Committee of this Province.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Clerk of the Committee.

WILLIAMSBURG, *Auguſt* 11.

IN Conſequence of an Invitation from the Honourable PEYTON RANDOLPH, Eſq; our worthy Repreſentative, there was yeſterday a very full Meeting of the Inhabitants of this City at the Courthouſe, when they generally approved of the Aſſociation entered into by the Delegates from the ſeveral Counties of this Colony, and ſubſcribed thereto; and, at the ſame Time, contributed moſt generouſly for the Relief of our diſtreſſed Fellow Subjects at Boſton, both in Caſh and Proviſions.

By a Letter from London, dated June 4th, we learn that the Parliament have juſt laid an additional Duty of 2d. a Gallon on all Moloſſes imported into the Colonies.

Mr Goddard's Propoſals and Plan for eſtabliſhing an AMERICAN POST OFFICE on conſtitutional Principles, which appears, by Letters from the Committees of Correſpondence and principal Gentlemen of many reſpectable Provinces and Towns, to have met with the moſt generous Patronage and warmeſt Approbation, were agitated at the late Convention of the Repreſentatives of this Colony, who juſtly conſidered the Object Mr. Goddard is purſuing of great Importance to America, highly worthy the Attention of the General Congreſs, and as ſuch particularly recommended it to the Gentlemen appointed Delegates from this Colony.

The Reſolves of the County of Northumberland, which are come to Hand, contain the ſame patriotick Sentiments as thoſe of the other Counties of this Colony, and profeſs all due Affection and Fidelity to the King. We muſt beg leave to make the ſame Excuſe for not inſerting them, as we did, laſt Week, for not publiſhing thoſe of ſome other Counties——Want of Room.

Deaths.] Mrs. JANE PAGE, Lady of the Honourable John Page, Eſq; of North River, in Glouceſter County.

Mrs. FRANCES WRAY, Spouſe of Mr. James Wray, of this City.

A GENERAL MEETING of the Subſcribers, for opening a Navigation through the Falls of *James* River, is deſired at the Houſe of Mr. *James Gunn* in the Town of *Richmond*, on *Monday* the 5th of *September* next.

ARCHIBALD CARY.
RO. C NICHOLAS.
WILLIAM CABELL.
JOHN BANISTER.
RICHARD ADAMS.
JOSEPH CABELL.
JOHN WOODSON.
JOHN TABB.
WILLIAM FLEMING.
JOHN MAYO.
CARTER BRAXTON.

AUGUST 7, 1774.

FREDERICKSBURG, *Auguſt* 2, 1774.

AT the laſt Meeting of the JOCKEY CLUB the Races at this Place in *October* next were fixed, and are as follows, *viz.* On *Tueſday* the 4th, the Jockey Club Plate of 100 GUINEAS will be run for, free for Members of the Club only.—— On *Wedneſday* the 5th, a Give and Take Purſe of 50 POUNDS, from the Jockey Club Subſcription; free for any Horſe, Mare, or Gelding, on the following Terms: Heats four Miles, three Year Olds to carry ſix Stone twelve Pounds, four Year Olds to carry ſeven Stone ten Pounds, five Year Olds to carry eight Stone eight Pounds, ſix Year Olds to carry nine Stone ſix Pounds, Aged to carry ten Stone.——Subſcribers to the Jockey Club, or Town Subſcriptions, to pay one Guinea Entrance, Non-Subſcribers to pay five Pounds.——On *Thurſday* a Purſe of 50 POUNDS from the Town Subſcription, free for any Horſe, &c. Heats four Miles each, Weights the ſame as the Jockey Club Plate; Subſcribers to pay one Guinea Entrance, Non-Subſcribers five Pounds. ——On *Friday* a Purſe of 50 POUNDS from the Jockey Club and Town Subſcription, Heats four Miles each, Weights the ſame as the Jockey Club Plate; Subſcribers to pay one Guinea Entrance, Non-Subſcribers to pay five Pounds.——Horſes, &c. that run for any of the above Purſes, to be entered with the Secretary of the Club the *Saturday* before the Races, and proper Certificates of their Age then produced, and to ſtart each Day preciſely at eleven o'Clock.

(2) GEORGE WEEDON, Secretary.

WE will diſpoſe of the Lots and Improvements in *Fredericksburg*, where the Brewery now ſtands. There are three Lots and a Half. On the Lot and Half ſituate on the River are the Brewhouſe, Malthouſe, Comptinghouſe, Cooper's Shop, &c. all new, and in good Order for carrying on the Brewing Buſineſs. We would alſo ſell the Implements and Stock belonging to the Brewery. The other Lots are contiguous and paled in, having thereon a ſmall Dwelling-Houſe and Stable, with Stalls for eight Horſes. The Terms may be known by applying to *William Woodford*.

(2) JONES & WOODFORD.

To be RENTED *for a Terms of Years*,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION in *Prince George* County, about four Miles from *Blandford*, containing 500 Acres, upon which is a good Dwelling-Houſe, all neceſſary Outhouſes, Barns, Orchards, &c. being the Place whereon Mr. *William Poythreſs*, deceaſed, lately lived. For Terms apply to Major *Peter Poythreſs*, near the Premiſes. (1)

To be SOLD, *or* LEASED *for a Term of Years*,

THE LAND whereon *Suſſex* Courthouſe now ſtands, containing between 5 and 600 Acres, exceeding good for Grain, well watered, and a tolerable Place for Stock. It will be needleſs to deſcribe the Improvements thereon, as any Perſon inclinable to purchaſe, or leaſe it, would chooſe to take a View of it before making any Contract. Any One inclinable to purchaſe may have long Credit, for three Fourths of the Money; and any Perſon inclinable to rent it for a Term of Years may have it with all Neceſſaries for carrying on a Tavern, together with a valuable Slave, or the Place only, as may beſt ſuit. The Terms may be known, either for Sale, or leaſing it, by applying to Colonel *David Maſon*, or the Subſcriber, on the Premiſes.

JOHN BERRYMAN.

HANOVER TOWN, *Auguſt* 2, 1774.

I INTEND for *Britain* immediately, and in my Abſence do appoint Mr. *George Braikenridge* my Attorney.

HARDIN BURNLEY, Junior.

For SALE *by the Subſcriber, for Caſh, at a reaſonable Advance*,

UPWARDS of fifty Pounds Sterling Value of LINEN DRAPERY, lately imported in the *Arnold*, Captain *Waterman*, containing *Iriſh* Linen from 9d. ½ to 2s. per Yard, *German* Oſnabrugs, Hempen Rolls, White and Brown Sheeting, Brown Holland, &c. Any Perſon in Want of ſuch a Package of Goods may know the Terms by applying to the Subſcriber, in *Glouceſter* County.

(2) THOMAS CHAMBERLIN AMORY.

To be SOLD,

A THOUSAND Acres of rich well timbered LAND, lying on *Little Roanoke* Creek, about two Miles above the Bridge, 400 Acres of which are low Grounds, equal in Value to any in the Neighbourhood —— I have alſo for Sale 300 Acres of good high Land, about four Miles above the afore mentioned Tract. Any Perſon deſirous of purchaſing may be ſhown the Land, or be made acquainted with the Terms, by applying to Mr. *Joſeph Morton*, who lives near the Premiſes, or to the Subſcriber at *Chatſworth*. The Land will be ſold altogether or in Parcels, as may be moſt agreeable to the Purchaſers. Bond with good Security will be expected, and the Money is to be paid in twelve Months.

BEVERLEY RANDOLPH.

To be SOLD, *or* RENTED,

A COMMODIOUS STOREHOUSE on the Beach, adjoining to Mr. *Richard Brown*'s Store, with a Compting Room, a Loft above for Grain or Sail-making, and a good Stone Cellar. For Terms, which ſhall be made eaſy to the Purchaſer, apply to the Subſcriber in *York* Town.

GEORGE RIDDELL.

PETERSBURG, *Auguſt* 8, 1774.

RUN away from the Subſcriber, the Beginning of laſt Month, a Negro Slave named JOE, who has gone for ſome Time as Skipper of one of my Flats. He is a remarkable ſtout well made Fellow, about five Feet ten Inches high, was imported ſome Years ago from the *Spaniſh* Main, but ſtill ſpeaks *Engliſh* very indiſtinctly; his Dreſs, when he went off, conſiſted of a dark coloured Duffil Coat, Plaiding Jacket, and Oſnabrug Shirt and Trouſers. Whoever will apprehend the ſaid Slave and convey him to me, or ſecure him in any Jail and adviſe me thereof, ſhall be entitled to a Reward of 40s. beſides the Allowance granted by Law. EDWARD BRISBANE.

HALIFAX, *July* 22, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the Colony immediately.

THOMAS MURDOCH.

WILLIAM & MARY College, *July* 28, 1774.

I INTEND to leave the COLONY ſoon.

SAMUEL SHEILD.

NORFOLK, *July* 30, 1774.

WILL leave this Colony, in a few Weeks, (1) JOHN BRUCE.

*** The School, kept here by Mr. *Bruce*, for ſome Years paſt, will be continued to its uſual Extent by Mr. *Stevenſon*. The Debts that ſhall become due to the ſaid School in Mr. *Bruce*'s Abſence will be collected by Mr. *James Ingram*, his Attorney, to whom ſuch as intend to enter any new, or withdraw any of the preſent Scholars, will be pleaſed to make known their Intentions.

To be SOLD, *on* Thurſday *the* 18*th Inſtant* (Auguſt) *at* Suſſex *Courthouſe, being Court Day, to the higheſt Bidders*,

UPWARDS of 100,000 Wt. of TRANSFER TOBACCO, belonging to *Albemarle* Pariſh, in ſaid County. Credit will be allowed until the 25th of *April* for near 40,000 Wt. of the ſaid Tobacco, the Purchaſers giving Bond with approved Security. (2)

To be SOLD, *on* Friday *the* 2*d of* September, *at the late Dwelling-Houſe of Mr.* Thomas Tinſley, *deceaſed, in* Hanover *Town*,

NINE very valuable SLAVES, together with all his perſonal Eſtate, conſiſting of every Kind of uſeful and faſhionable Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, a valuable Stock of Cattle, Hogs, Horſes, and Sheep. At the ſame Time will be rented the Lot and Houſes thereon, being a Dwelling-Houſe, Smokehouſe, Dairy, Kitchen, Stable, Billiard Houſe, two very good Shops, and a Garden well paled in. The Buildings are all in good Repair, and remarkably well calculated for keeping a Tavern. Twelve Months Credit for all Sums above 25s. will be allowed the Purchaſers, on giving Bond with approved Security to the Subſcriber, who requeſts the Favour of all Perſons indebted to the Eſtate to make ſpeedy Payment; and thoſe who have Demands againſt it to make them known, without Delay, to *Leighton Wood*, Junior, who is empowered to adjuſt the ſame. All Debts not punctually diſcharged are to carry Intereſt from the Date of the Bonds.

(4) AGNES TINSLEY, Adminiſtratrix.

To be SOLD, *for ready Caſh, at* Amelia *Courthouſe, on* Thurſday *the* 25*th of this Inſtant* (Auguſt) *being Court Day*,

A TRACT of LAND, containing by Eſtimation 100 Acres, whereon the ſaid *Grigg* now lives, and adjoining the Lands of *Thomas Pavery*, *George Hightower*, and *George Long*. It is ſold by Virtue of a Deed of Truſt from *William Grigg*, to *John Tabb*, Eſq; and *Richard Booker* and Co.

THOMAS SHORE.

POET'S CORNER.

The LIBERTY SONG.

COME join Hand in Hand, brave Americans all,
And rouse your bold Hearts at fair Liberty's call;
No tyrannous Act shall suppress your free Claim,
Nor stain with Dishonour America's Name.
In Freedom we're born, and in Freedom we'll live;
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, steady,
Not as Slaves, but as Freemen, our Money we'll give,

Our worthy Forefathers (let's give them a Cheer)
To Climates unknown did courageously steer,
Through Oceans to Deserts for Freedom they came,
And dying bequeath'd us their Freedom and Name.
In Freedom, &c.

Their generous Bosoms all Dangers despis'd,
So highly, so wisely, their Birthrights they priz'd:
We'll keep what they gave, we will piously keep,
Nor frustrate their Toils on the Land and the Deep.
In Freedom, &c.

The Tree their own Hands had to Liberty rear'd
They liv'd to behold growing strong and rever'd;
With Transport they cry'd, now our Wishes we gain,
For our Children shall gather the Fruits of our Pain.
In Freedom, &c.

Swarms of Placemen and Pensioners soon will appear,
Like Locusts, deforming the Charms of the Year;
Suns vainly shall rise, Showers vainly descend,
If we are to drudge for what others shall spend.
In Freedom, &c.

Then join Hand in Hand, brave Americans all,
By uniting we stand, by dividing we fall;
In so righteous a Cause let us hope to succeed,
For Heaven approves of each generous Deed.
In Freedom, &c.

All Ages shall speak with Amaze and Applause,
Of the Courage we'll show in Support of our Laws;
To die we can bear, but to serve we disdain,
For Shame is to Freemen more dreadful than Pain.
In Freedom, &c.

This Bumper I crown for our SOVEREIGN's Health,
And this for BRITANNIA's Glory and Wealth;
That Wealth and that Glory immortal may be,
If she is but just, and AMERICANS free;
In Freedom we're born, and in Freedom we'll live;
Our Purses are ready,
Steady, Friends, steady,
Not as Slaves, but as Freemen, our Money we'll give.

STRAYED from the Subscriber, on *Wednesday* the 17th of *July*, a BAY HORSE about fourteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Bob Tail, and branded on the near Buttock O. I will give 20s. Reward to any Person that brings him to me, in *Williamsburg*. JONATHAN PROSSER.

CABIN POINT, *July* 28, 1774.

STRAYED from this Place, about two Months ago, a SORREL HORSE with a roached Mane and Bob Tail, is about fourteen Hands high, and seven Years old. Any Person who will give me such Intelligence of the said Horse as I may get him again shall have 40s. Reward, and if they deliver him here be allowed reasonable travelling Charges. JOHN WRIGHT.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber's Plantation near *Williamsburg*, about ten Days ago, a ROAN MARE about fourteen Hands high, with a hanging Mane and Switch Tail, paces slow, and has the usual Marks of a Work Beast; her Brand, if she has any, is forgot. Whoever brings her to the Subscriber, or to *Mr. William Douglas*, at *Providence* Forge (where she belongs) shall have 20s. Reward; and if stolen 5l. on Conviction of the Thief.
WILLIAM HOLT.

TAKEN up, in *Mecklenburg*, eight HOGS, marked with a Crop, Slit, and Underkeel in the right Ear, and a Crop and Slit in the left. Also thirteen unmarked SHOATS. Posted, and appraised to 7l. 19s. (‖) RICHARD SWEPSON.

TAKEN up, in *Surry*, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE, about eight Years old, fourteen Hands high, his two hind Feet white, paces slow, canters, shod before, dockt, but not branded. Posted, and appraised to 20l. WILLIAM BROWN.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a BLACK MARE about four Feet two Inches high, twelve Years old, and has a Star in her Forehead. Posted, and appraised to 35s. (‖) WILLIAM HOWLE.

TAKEN up, in *Charlotte*, a small BLACK MARE about four Feet three Inches high, has a few Saddle Spots, branded on the near Buttock I, and marked with an Underkeel in the right Ear. Posted, and appraised to 5l. (‖) THOMAS JAMES.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 28, 1774.

GEORGE HAMILTON, CARVER and GILDER, just from *Britain*, and now in this City, hereby informs the Publick that he intends carrying on his Business in all its Branches, viz. Looking-Glass Frames in Burnish or Oil Gilding; Girandoles, Ornaments and Decorations for Gentlemens Houses, Chimney Pieces, Door and Window Cornices, Mouldings and Enrichments, Hall and Staircase Lanthorns, Picture Frames black and gilded, Ladies Toilet and Dressing Glasses; all the above after the new *Palmyrian* Taste.—— Any Gentlemen wanting Designs of the above Articles may be furnished either at their respective Houses in Town or Country, or at Mr. *Edmund Dickinson's*, Cabinet Maker; where old Frames may be re-gilded, and Glasses new silvered, History and Portrait Paintings (though much defaced) cleaned and renewed to their former Lustre, also Chairs and Chariots gilded.

To be SOLD, *and entered upon immediately*,

THE PLANTATION of *Moses Hare*, deceased, of *Hertford* County, *North Carolina*, with several Pieces of valuable Land adjoining thereto, the Whole about three Miles in Length and one in Breadth; there is on the Plantation about 150 Acres cleared, with a beautiful Meadow before of about 100 Acres, which affords a charming Prospect, and makes an excellent Pasture; it is in very good Repair, with extraordinary good Improvements of almost all Kinds, lies on the great Waggon Road from *Suffolk* Town in *Virginia* to the greatest Part of *Carolina*, and is most commodiously situated for a Store and Tavern, with many other Conveniencies too tedious to mention. Any Person inclinable to purchase may have a great Bargain, by timely applying to Captain *Edward Hart*, near the Premises, or the Subscriber, near *Bath* Town, in *Beaufort* County. MOSES HARE.

To be SOLD *by the Subscriber, in* Petersburg, *for Cash, Wheat, or Tobacco*,

BARBADOS RUM and SPIRITS, *Muscovado* SUGAR, WHITE GINGER, PEPPER, *Russia* DRILLINGS and SHEETINGS, Women's Calimanco SHOES, 4d and 8d NAILS, some Boxes of assorted DUROYS, SAGATHIES, and TRIMMINGS, also a few Pieces of fashionable SILKS. EMANUEL WALKER.

CHARLOTTE, *July*, 14, 1774.

THE STORE in this County, heretofore kept by Mr. *Robert Cuninghame*, for Account of Messrs. *Alexander Speirs* and Co. of *Glasgow*, is now under the Direction of Mr. *Christopher M'Connico*. It is hoped that those who have Accounts still open on the Books will be speedy in their Application to have them settled. Such as have Claims on the Company, for Dealings with Mr. *Cuninghame*, are required to make them known immediately, that they may be adjusted. The Store will be supplied to the usual Extent.
JAMES FAIRLIE.

WILLIAMSBURG, *July* 19, 1774.

JAMES SLATE, TAILOR from *London*, begs Leave to inform the Publick that he has just opened Shop the second Door below Mr. *Anderson's* Tavern, where he carries on his Business in all its Branches, and will be much obliged to those who may please to favour him with their Custom. (‖)

To be RENTED *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years, and to be entered upon the 1st of* September *next*,

A CONVENIENT TENEMENT in this Town, at present in the Possession of Mr. *Andrew Johnston*; whereon is a commodious Storehouse, with a large Counting Room and Lodging Rooms under the same Roof, Lumber Houses of different Sizes, and for different Purposes, Stables, Chairhouse, and a Garden well paled in. Any useful Repairs may be made by the Tenant, and the Expense deducted out of the Rent. The Terms, which are extremely low, may be known by applying to me in *Petersburg*. BOLLING STARK.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND in *Surry* County, beautifully situated on *James* River, a little above *Swan's Point*, containing about 1300 Acres, well timbered with Pine and White Oak, and a Stream with a Dam across it sufficient to carry a Saw Mill runs through the Middle of the Land. Any Person inclinable to purchase may know the Terms by applying to Captain *James Balsches* at *Cabin Point*, Colonel *Herbert Claiborne* in *King William*, or the Subscriber at *Huntington*.
CHARLES HARRISON.

FOR SALE,

TWO THOUSAND Acres of LAND, lying on the River *Shenando*, in the County of *Frederick*, eight Miles above *Ashby's* Gap. One Third of the Purchase Money to be paid on the Day of Sale, and an extensive Credit will be given for the Remainder. Mr. *James Brown* will show the Land to any Person inclinable to purchase, and I shall be on the Premises the last Week in *September* next.
(tf) NATHANIEL BURWELL.

ISLE of WIGHT, *July* 19, 1774.

YORK Town, *July* 27, 1774.

MY Mulatto Fellow CORNELIUS ran away from this Town about five Weeks ago; he was apprehended at *Fredericksburg*, brought here and imprisoned, and last Night broke Jail. While he continued at *Fredericksburg* unmolested, he passed for a Freeman. His Wife, a Mulatto, was in Company with him; both were considered as free People, and hired in the Harvest by some Planters. Their Scheme was to get Money, and to proceed back upon the Frontiers of *Virginia*. Whosoever apprehends the Mulatto Fellow in this Colony, and delivers him to me, will be entitled to a Reward of 5l. or if secured in any of the County Jails, and immediate Notice thereof given to me, 3l. If taken in *Carolina*, *Maryland*, or any other Colony, and delivered to me, 8l. and if taken in another Colony, and secured in any of the County Jails here, 6l.
JOHN H. NORTON.

N. B. The Fellow is middle sized; he carried with him a *Russia* Drill Postilion Coat and Waistcoat, and an old blue Livery Cloth Suit.

Five Pounds Reward.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Richmond* Town, the 28th of *June*, a likely Negro Man named YORK, about 23 Years of Age, five Feet nine or ten Inches high, well made, has a Scar upon one of his Wrists, occasioned by a Burn, but I cannot tell which. Whoever delivers him to me, or secures him in any of his Majesty's Jails, so that I get him again, shall have the above Reward, besides what the Law allows.
(4‖) DICK HOLLAND.

RUN away from the Subscriber, in *Westmoreland*, on *Sunday* Night the 10th of *July*, a *Scotch* Convict Servant named THOMAS SCOTT, by Trade a Tailor, about five Feet seven Inches and a Half high, rather slim made, pretty much marked with the Smallpox, wears his own light coloured Hair tied behind, has a down Look, is much inclined to drinking, fond of playing at Cards, will push himself into any Company, speaks much in the *Scotch* Dialect, and is fond of singing Songs; had on, when he went away, a Kind of Drab Cloth Coat, black Cloth Waistcoat, white short Osnabrug Breeches, white Thread Stockings, a black Silk Handkerchief about his Neck, and a Pair of double rimmed Silver Plated Buckles in his Shoes. He stole, and carried with him, a Pink coloured Duroy Coat and red Poplin Waistcoat they were only cut out, but I make no Doubt of his having got them made up, and wearing of them; also some Silver Lace, with which I imagine he will lace his Hat, which is not very old, though not very fine, and several coarse and fine Shirts. He made an Attempt to get over Mr. *Fantleroy's* Ferry on *Rappahannock*, but did not succeed. Whoever will bring the said Servant to me, or secures him so that I get him again, shall have a Reward of 10l. besides what the Law allows.
RICHARD CADDEEN.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, the 14th of *June* last, a Negro named SAM, who appears to be about fifty Years of Age, about five Feet five Inches high, speaks bad *English*, and cannot, or will not, tell his Owner's Name; had on Negro Cotton Jacket and Breeches, also a Jacket made of *Virginia* Cloth. There being no Jail in this County, I have put him with my Negroes, and shall be glad that his Owner apply for him as soon as possible.
ARCHELAUS AUSTIN, Jailer.

COMMITTED to *Bedford* Jail, a Servant Man named THOMAS FLINN, who says he belongs to *Thomas Badget*, near the *Rocky Ridge*. He is about five Feet six or seven Inches high, well made, and appears to be about eighteen Years of Age. The Owner is desired to pay Charges, and take him away.
(‖) SAMUEL FARR.

To be SOLD,

THE Sloop PROVIDENCE, Burthen about 45 Tuns, only nine Months old, very well built, neatly finished off, completely found, has large Accommodations, and sails remarkably fast. For Terms apply to Captain *Charles Thomas* at *Norfolk*, or to
(tf) BENJAMIN HARRISON, Junior.

PETERSBURG, *June* 26, 1774.

STRAYED, or STOLEN, from the Subscriber, about the first Instant, a BRIGHT BAY HORSE above fourteen Hands high, from six to eight Years old, remarkably well set, paces, trots, and gallops, is short docked, his Mane and Tail remarkably black, has a Hole in one of his fore Hoofs occasioned by Gravel, but his Brand, if any, forgot. He was bred in *Surry* by Mr. *Brown*, but has been used in *Lunenburg* all last Winter and Spring. As he was missing a few Days after I had him, I have some Reason to think he was carried off by a runaway Negro Boy of this Town, who was seen at *Williamsburg* the last Meeting. I will give 3l. to any Person who will bring him to me. (tf) HENRY LOCHHEAD.

For SALE,

MILLSTONES, *Dutch* FANS, RIDDLES for FANS, WOVE WIRE for ROLLING SCREENS, LOOKING GLASSES of every Kind, BRASS CHARIOT BOXES, BRASS CHAIR NAILS, BAR IRON, *Madeira* WINE, *Demarara* and *Jamaica* SPIRITS, and a strong Top CHAISE quite new.
NEWCASTLE, *July* 14, 1774. (tf) JOHN SYME.

Pursuant to a Decree of the Honourable General Court, and by Letter of Attorney from Colonel George Mercer *of* Virginia, *now in* London, *will be sold at publick Auction*,

ABOUT 3500 ACRES of LAND in the County of *Loudoun*, near *West's* Ordinary, about twelve Miles from *Leesburg*, forty from *Alexandria*, and thirty five from *Dumfries*, on *Potowmack*. This Land is well known, by the Description of *Bull Run Mountains*, and is very fertile.—Also 6500 Acres on *Shenando* River, in the County of *Frederick*, opposite to *Snicker's* Ordinary, and binding on the River about seven Miles. As this Tract is Part of a Survey one of the first in that Part of the Colony, its good Quality cannot be questioned, it is well watered, will admit of two Mills on Land Streams, and others on the River; there are now on it six Plantations well improved for Cropping, 110 Slaves, and very large and choice Stocks of Horses (some of the Dray Breed) black Cattle, Hogs, and Sheep; which, together with the Crops of Corn and Wheat now growing (expected to be upwards of 2000 Barrels and 5000 Bushels) will be sold on the Premises, on the 24th Day of *November* next, or next fair Day.——The *Loudoun* Lands will be sold at *West's* Ordinary, on the 21st Day of the same Month. Both Tracts will be laid off in Lots to suit every Kind of Purchaser, who may see them by applying to Mr. *Francis Peyton*, near the *Loudoun* Land, and Mr. *William Dawson*, who resides on the *Shenando* Tract. Among the Slaves are two good Blacksmiths, two Carpenters, and an exceeding trusty and skilful Waggoner. The aged black Cattle, and grown Hogs, will be fattened for Slaughter.—— Purchasers above 25l. will be allowed twelve Months Credit, on giving Bond and Security to the Subscribers, who will be prepared to make Conveyances.
JOHN TAYLOE.
(20) GEORGE WASHINGTON.

For LIVERPOOL,

THE Ship GREENWOOD, *Mackey Reed* Master, loads at *Norfolk*, has two Thirds of her Cargo already engaged, can take in 200 Hhds. of Tobacco on Liberty of Consignment. Any Gentlemen inclining to ship by her will please to send their Orders to Mr. *Richard Taylor* of *Petersburg*, Mr. *Richard Squire Taylor* in *King William* County, or to us at *Norfolk*.
(tf) GREENWOOD, RITSON, & MARSH.

To be RENTED, *from Year to Year, or for a Term of Years*,

BELVOIR, the beautiful Seat of the Honourable *George William Fairfax*, Esq; lying upon *Potowmack* River in *Fairfax* County, about fourteen Miles below *Alexandria*. The Mansion House is of Brick, two Stories high, with four convenient Rooms and a large Passage on the lower Floor, five Rooms and a Passage on the second, and a Servants Hall and Cellars below, convenient Offices, Stables, and Coach House adjoining, as also a large and well furnished Garden, stored with a great Variety of valuable Fruits, in good Order. Appertaining to the Tract on which these Houses stand, and which contains near 2000 Acres (surrounded in a Manner by navigable Water) are several valuable Fisheries, and a good Deal of cleared Land in different Parts, which may be let altogether, or separately, as shall be found most convenient. The Terms may be known of Colonel *Washington*, who lives near the Premises, or of me in *Berkeley* County.
(tf) FRANCIS WILLIS, Junior.

NORFOLK, *April* 21, 1774.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Number of Vessels will be wanted this Summer to bring about 6000 Tuns of STONE from Mr. *Brooke's* Quarry on *Rappahannock*, and land the same on *Cape Henry*, for the Lighthouse. Any Person, or Persons, inclinable to engage in such Work, are desired to treat with *Matthew Phripp*, *Paul Loyall*, and *Thomas Newton*, Esqrs. The Directors of the Lighthouse will also be glad to purchase one or two FLAT BOTTOMED VESSELS, from 80 to 120 Tuns Burthen.
(tf) BASSETT MOSELEY.

NEABSCO FURNACE, *April* 1, 1774.

RUN away from the *Neabsco Furnace*, on the 16th of last Month, a light coloured Mulatto Man named BILLY or WILL, the Property of the Honourable *John Tayloe*, Esquire. When I tell the Publick that he is the same Boy, who, for many Years, used to wait on me in my Travels through this and the neighbouring Province, and, by his Pertness, or rather Impudence, was well known to almost all my Acquaintances, there is the less Occasion for a particular Description of him. However, as he is now grown to the Size of a Man, and has not attended me for some Time past, I think it not amiss to say that he is a very likely young Fellow, about twenty Years old, five Feet nine Inches high, stout and strong made, has a remarkable Swing in his Walk, but is much more so by a surprising Knack he has of gaining the good Graces of almost every Body who will listen to his bewitching and deceitful Tongue, which seldom or ever speaks the Truth; has a small Scar on the right Side of his Forehead, and the little Finger of his right Hand is quite straight by a Hurt he got when a Child. He had on when he went away a blue Fearnought and an under Jacket of green Baize, Cotton Breeches, Osnabrug Shirt, a mixed blue Pair of Stockings, a Pair of Country made Shoes, and yellow Buckles. From his Ingenuity, he is capable of doing almost any Sort of Business, and for some Years past has been chiefly employed as a Founder, a Stone Mason, and a Miller, as Occasion required; one of which Trades, I imagine, he will, in the Character of a Freeman, profess. I have some Reason to suspect his travelling towards *James* River, under the Pretence of being sent by me on Business. Whoever apprehends the said Mulatto Slave, and brings him to me, or to his Master, the Honourable *John Tayloe* of *Mount Airy*, or secures him so as to be had again, shall have double what the Law allows, and all reasonable Charges paid by
(tf) THOMAS LAWSON.

FOR SALE,

A TRACT of LAND in *Amelia* County, containing 500 Acres, about four Miles below the Courthouse, it is remarkable fine Land for Grain, and will bring good Tobacco. The Plantation is in good Order for Cropping, sufficient to work six or eight Hands, with all necessary Houses. Any Person inclinable to purchase may depend on having a Bargain, and know the Terms by applying to
(tf) WILLIAM MARSHALL.

For SALE,

ABOUT twelve Thousand Acres of exceeding rich TOBACCO LAND, in *Amherst* County, whereon are several Plantations and Improvements sufficient to work forty or fifty Hands. There is on the said Land for Sale a very valuable GRIST MILL, lately built, with a Stone Dam and a Pair of good *Cologne* Millstones, which Mill has for two Years past got upwards of 100 Barrels of Toll Corn, and is situated on a never failing Stream. The Land will be shown by *William Womack*, who lives at one of the the Plantations, and the Prices of the Land made known by him. One or two Years Credit will be allowed, Interest being paid for the second Year, and also for the first, if the Money is not paid agreeable to Contract. The Land is to be laid off and surveyed by Colonel *William Cabell*, at the Expense of the Purchaser. Deeds will be made upon Bond and approved Security being given, either to Colonel *William Cabell*, or the Subscriber. Six per Cent. Discount will be allowed for ready Money, or good Merchants Notes. If any Person will choose to exchange Lands in the lower Part of the Country, on or near some navigable River, that are good, it is more than probable we should agree.
(tf) CARTER BRAXTON.

ALL Persons may be supplied with this PAPER at 12*s.* 6*d.* a Year, and have ADVERTISEMENTS (of a moderate Length) inserted in it for 3*s.* the first Week, and 2*s.* each Week after.——* All Sorts of PRINTING WORK done at this Office in the neatest Manner, with Care and Expedition.**